

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSE TO LET.

N^o. 31, MOSQUE STREET, containing
 3 ROOMS on GROUND FLOOR, and
 BEDROOM on UPPER FLOOR, BATH
 ROOM and KITCHEN. Water laid on. I
 mediate Possession could be arranged.
 Apply to
 N^o. 29, MOSQUE STREET,
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1886. [3]
 PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruction
 from the Captain SUPERINTENDENT
 POLICE, to Sell by Public Auction, on
 FRIDAY,
 the 12th February, 1886, at 11 A.M., at
 the Central Police Station,
 SUNDRIY GOODS, and other CONFIS-
 CATED and UNCLAIMED STORES,
 Consisting—
 UNIFORMS, GREAT COATS, HATS,
 BOOTS, SHOES, BLANKETS, CLOTH-
 ING, LAMPS, OLD IRON, &c., &c.
 AND

LAMPS.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG
Govt. Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1888.
WILLIAM DOLAN, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made on the 8th of February, 1888, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all Persons having **CLAIMS** against the Estate of the above named **WILLIAM DOLAN**, late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, (who died at No. 48, Queen Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, on or about 10th day of December, 1885, and to whom

to the Undersigned on the 13th day of January 1886, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Probate Jurisdiction) are hereby required to send in writing particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned, on or before the 8th day of August, 1886, after which time the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1886.

W. H. RAY,
Executor of the Estate of the
WILLIAM DOLAN, Deceased.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Orders and Executions through the

THE Steamship

"GLEN EARN,"
Captain Park, will be despatched as above
DAY, the 10th inst., at TEN A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1883.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and Peking
by the fastest route.)

"KOWSHING,"
Captain Balberrio, will be despatched as usual
TO-DAY, the 10th inst, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1886.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR SHANGHAI
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through,
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NIUWUANG, TIENTSIN,
HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE)
THE Company's Steamship

Captain Bremner, will be despatched as a
TO-MORROW, the 11th inst, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1886.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SHANGHAI

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIEN-
TANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTZE)

THE Company's Steamship,

"JASON."

Captain Millican, will be despatched as
on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents
Hongkong, 10th February, 1888.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO.
EX O. S. S. CO. S. S. "ULYSSES"
FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained for
 Undersigned not later than the 15th
 for shipment per steamer "JASON."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents
Hongkong, 9th February, 1888.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ULYSSES"

Goods undelivered of the Undersigned, in both cases will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo was ready for delivery from Craft or Gelou and after the 10th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents
Hongkong, 9th February, 1886.

L O S T.

A LARGE BROWN FOREIGN answering to the name of TIERRE in the words "VILLAGE ASSO" engraved Collar. Any one returning the same to YUNG TAY OR will be Rewarded if necessary.

ROOM WANTED.
A SINGLE UNFURNISHED ROOM wanted in a Central Situation.
Address, _____ G.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1886.

P I A N O S.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that he is **SOLE AGENT** for Hongkong, China, Corea, and Japan for the **SEMPER PIANOS**, by Messrs. **M. F. RACHALS** of Hamburg, and Messrs. **SCHIRMAYER & Stuttgart**.

SEMPER PIANOS.

THE TRANSFORMER CIGARETTE WORKS
Shanghai.
1st JANUARY, 1886.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGE

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, or violent drug, and may be taken by the most troubled. One or two at bedtime ensures rest from the throat. Sold by all Chemists in Bottles.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed

Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & E.
NEN, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COX
SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG &
Hongkong, January, 1887.

caught and the money recovered.

Sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MARINE COURT.

9th February.

BEFORE COMMANDER R. M. RUMSEY, R.N.

SMOKING INFERIOR TOBACCO.

This inchoarge of personal assault. Al Khung, Chinese Argaman on board the British steamer *Albatross*, charged on McCarthy, European Argaman on board the same ship, with assaulting him.

Complainant stated that whilst in harbour at Saigon on the 28th ult. McCarthy walked suddenly up to him and after causing him to cough smoking stinking tobacco struck him a blow in the eye. He complained to the captain, who directed him to the proper Magistrate at Hongkong, and he consequently lodged his complaint.

The mate of the *Japanese* was called as witness; he referred to his official log book, where the complaint had been entered.

McCarthy admitted having struck the complainant, and he defended that the following conversation had taken place before the fight. He (McCarthy): "That tobacco is not good." Al Khung: "No, Chinamen no good." McCarthy: "Al Khung, Al Khung, you are not the same one" and with that the Chinaman is said to have attacked McCarthy when the latter knocked him down.

McCarthy was condemned to pay \$3.20 towards the cost of the prosecution, and the Argaman in addition of forfeit of one day's pay for being unfit for duty.

HEALTH AND THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

The following is an abstract of a lecture delivered at the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, on December 10th, by Eric Stuart Bruce, M.A., Oxon., M.S.A.:

"The advance of modern civilisation requires an extended use of artificial light, and requires equally that that light should possess certain qualities. In ancient civilisation business was confined to the hours of daylight; the hours of darkness were devoted to sleep. In the nineteenth century for relaxation and conviviality, the use of modern necessities requires nocturnal labour. Candles and oil lamps were known to the ancients; the lamps being artistic in form but deficient in the amount of light they gave. The requirement of artificial light did not commence until the close of the last century. The argued burner showed the capabilities of oil as an illuminant, but the discovery of coal gas worked a revolution in the art of lighting."

cially from other illuminants in the fact that it could be supplied from a central station. The requirements as conducive to health of an artificial light should be: (1) It should not be a source of heat; (2) it should not be a source of light that should bathe the atmosphere as little as possible; (3) it should be a brilliant white light; (4) it should be perfectly steady; (5) it should be clean; (6) it should be in no way a source of danger; (7) it should be a source of comfort met by the forms of artificial light generally used. All lights which are dependent on combustion at the burner are sources of impurity to the atmosphere. The combustion of gas in a burner is as much injurious effect as the pouring of oil on the air as the residue of the combustion of seven persons. The effect on health of breathing an impoverished and poisoned atmosphere can be observed in consumption or other hospital cases. The electric incandescent lamp permits of the use of a vacuum, and therefore there is no combustion without appreciable combustion in the lamp. The independence of surroundings of the incandescent lamp, arising from the carbon filament being enclosed in a vacuum, makes the light independent of the surrounding atmosphere. The incandescent lamp dates back as far as 1845, and until the researches of Mr. Crookes had resulted in the statement of improved vacuums, the idea could not be made practical. The other health requirements of an artificial light, such as steady, brilliant, and pure light, and freedom from steadiness of light, and immunity of danger from fire, are all met by the incandescent lamp. The present depression in the electrical market may be traced to certain causes; the experimental nature of the present electric lighting, the prejudice of the public, certain drawbacks of the present Electric Lighting Act; also to stockholders' speculation and the very natural enmity of the gas shareholders—barriers to progress which

THE CHINESE GIANT CHANG ON SKATES.

Sitting alone at a table in the little "back parlour" of the Palaces Hotel bar, Cincinnati, the other afternoon, enjoying a glass of spiked lemonade through a long straw, and stretching his long legs over half the floor, was the largest man in the world. He wore fine American clothes, a stiff hat that was pushed far back on his head and disclosed a bare and shaven forehead, and a straight, black wig, done up in a snail-shell coiffure.

"Glad to see you, Chang," said a Times-Star writer, as he noticed the singular figure at the table and recognized his old friend, the Chinese giant. "I have not seen you for many years, or at least as in politics enough to prompt to have for newspaper men, and so he remembered the reporter at once and invited him to the seat beside the table."

"Have some lemonade?" said the giant, as he took off his hat and covered up the seat of a chair with it.

"The newspaper said you, of course."

"With a swimmer," laughed Chang, laughingly, "for he has captured American skates as effectively as American drinks have captured him."

"Again the newsmen felt that it was his duty to say yes, and so the mortally tugged at their straps," said a man from the weekly observed that he had gotten into a little of the same and circumstances and country facts, and so I have concurred to exhibit myself in a new rôle."

"In the skating rôle, eh?"

"Yes," said Chang, "it was much easier work, and that is pleasant, and more arduous work you see. If there is anything that takes the flesh off a giant and makes him feel little, it is to stand all day in a close and crowded museum, and to be asked to skate. I have not been changed for a week. Oh, no, roller skating is much more agreeable, and then there is more money in it, too, just now."

"And you really like roller skating?"

"Yes, yes, I am very fond of it. I only have to skate about two hours a day, and I would rather do it than not. How did I come to roller skating? Oh, easy enough. I knew how to skate already, my manager, Mr. Campbell, who has been my manager for many years, suggested the idea of travelling about the country and giving exhibitions at the rinks. It's a nice way to pass the time, and it is a good way to get rich at it."

"You expect to get rich at it?"

"Why not? If we keep up as we have begun,

we will all get rich. Then next Summer I will go back to my home in China and build me a fine house. My wife and I will have a lot of children married. Lots of American ladies have wanted to marry me, but I have always refused, because I thought myself too good above them, see?"

"And the jolly giant highly stroked the reporter's face, while a wonderful smile spread over his broad forehead, and he said in a tone that you could have heard in Cramerville."

"Gee doesn't speak English with charming or graceful fluency, not half so charmingly or gracefully as he has been quoted above; but he has an odd, slow humor, soaped with a little oil of common sense, that makes him know just what he wants to say and how to say it."

"I wear scales that will make me look at least two feet taller than I am," he added, confidentially.

"What?"

"- 'Big rollers, about three inches high, and a big hat with lots of feathers, and all that.'"

"Are you a good skater?"

"Yes, I have been skating about eight years; learned in France, a long time ago. But I fall down sometimes, and I find it hurts me worse than anybody else."

"Why so?"

"Because I have so far to fall."

"Johnny," said his father, as the boy took a biscuit from the plate, "don't you know that it is unpolite to help yourself before your father?"

"Yes, but I have helped myself before you."

"What do you mean?" asked his father, while his mother looked up with astonishment in every feature. "Why, I heard mother tell Aunt Hannah that she hoped I wouldn't take after you, and so I thought I'd take my biscuit first."

